

Need to know:

Chapter 2: Population (17)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ replacement-level ▪ total fertility rate (TFR) ▪ crude birth rate ▪ crude death rate ▪ age-sex structures (4 population pyramid types) ▪ demographic transition model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ natural increase rate ▪ doubling time (Rule of 70) ▪ dependency ratio ▪ carrying capacity ▪ Thomas Malthus ▪ Ester Boserup 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ demographic momentum ▪ infant & child mortality rate ▪ life expectancy ▪ epidemiologic (mortality) transition model ▪ anti & pronatalist policies

Should also know:

Chapter 2: Population (21)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ agricultural density ▪ arithmetic density ▪ physiological density ▪ arable land ▪ density ▪ distribution ▪ maternal mortality rate ▪ Eugenic population policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ exponential growth (geometric) v. linear (arithmetic) growth ▪ baby bust (Generation X) ▪ echo boom (Generation Y) ▪ demography ▪ baby boom ▪ demographic accounting equation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ demographic regions ▪ gender-specific abortion ▪ J-curve & S-curve ▪ Pandemic v. Epidemic ▪ Infrastructure ▪ one-child policy ▪ International Conference on Population & Development (Cairo, 1994)

Need to know:

Chapter 3: Migration (22)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ transhumance ▪ chain migration ▪ step migration ▪ internal migration ▪ interregional migration ▪ intraregional migration ▪ migration transition (Wilber Zelinsky) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ forced migration (involuntary) ▪ pull factor ▪ push factor ▪ gravity model ▪ Ernst Ravenstein ▪ migration selectivity ▪ asylum seekers ▪ remittances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ gendered space ▪ Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) ▪ refugees ▪ guest workers ▪ transnational migration ▪ brain drain ▪ U.S. Quota Acts of 1921 & '24)

Should also know:

Chapter 3: Migration (16)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ cyclical movement ▪ periodic movement ▪ activity space ▪ seasonal movement ▪ emigration ▪ distance decay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ net in-migration ▪ net out-migration ▪ place utility ▪ intervening obstacles and opportunities ▪ migration streams or flows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ migration counterstreams ▪ urbanization ▪ Sun Belt ▪ suburbanization ▪ Rust Belt

Be able to

- identify the five largest population clusters around the world and explain how distribution can vary across different scales (global, regional, national, state or provincial, and local).
- explain why populations rise and fall in some places and not others (in relation to fertility, mortality & migration).
- discuss the major theories on population growth (Malthus, Boserup & the DTM) .
- make generalizations about where high and low incidents of the following indicators exist and why:
 - ✓ TFRs, IMRs, CMRs
 - ✓ CDRs
 - ✓ NIRs
 - ✓ Life expectancy
- discuss the social, political and economic implication of young and aging populations.
- discuss population policies and their effects population growth.
- discuss how age-sex ratios vary from one country to another and why.
- discuss the role female empowerment, or the lack of, affects fertility, mortality & migration
- identify historical and contemporary streams of voluntary and involuntary migration.
- identify who migrates and why (migration selectivity, push-pull factors, etc.).
- explain how environmental problems could both prompt and be the result of population change and/or migration.
- discuss the socioeconomic consequences of migration.

Reading Assignments

- Rubenstein (Chapters 2 & 3) & Kuby (Chapters 5 & 4)